

pletely established. (To-----, 1824. C. VII., 385.)

COLONIES.—Ancient nations considered Colonies principally as receptacles for a too numerous population, and as natural and useful allies in times of war; but modern nations, viewing commerce as an object of first importance, value Colonies chiefly as instruments for the increase of that (To the Swedish Em-bassador at Paris, 1786. F. IV., 238.)

COMMERCE.—Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports and asking the same in theirs. (From "Notes on Virginia," 1782. F. III., 279.)

COMMERCE.—All the world is becoming commercial. Were it practicable to keep our new empire separated from them we might indulge ourselves in speculating whether commerce contributes to the happiness of mankind. But we cannot separate ourselves from them. Our citizens have had too full a taste of the comforts furnished by the arts and manufactures to be debarred the use of them. We must then in our defense endeavor to share as large a portion as we can of this modern source of wealth and power. (To George Washington, 1784. F. III., 422.)

COMMERCE.—With England nothing will produce a treaty but an enforcement of the resolutions of Congress proposing that there should be no trade where there is no treaty. The infatuation of that nation seems really preternatural. If anything will open their eyes it will be the application to the avarice of the merchants who are the very people who have opposed the treaty first meditated, and who have excited the spirit of hostility at present prevailing against us. Deaf to every principle of common sense, insensible to the feelings of men, they firmly believe they shall be permitted by us to keep all the carrying trade and that we shall attempt no act of retaliation because they are pleased to think it our interest not to do so. (Written from Paris to James Madison, 1784. F. VI., 7.)

COMMERCE.—Congress, by the Confederation, have no original and inherent power over the commerce of the States. But by